In regard to the Jeannette relie story, Dr. Dali ment it gained currency. He had associated with him in the Smithsonian Institution Dr. Emil Bessels, surgeon of the Polaris expedition under Dr. Hall, when the announcement came from Europe that fifty-eight objects from the Jeannette had been found on an ice floe on the southwest coast of Greenland and had been exhibited by the Danish Government at Amsterdam. This was so totally at variance with and himself proceeded to investigate it.

been on the United States man-of-war Yantic, under Commander Wilde, to that portion of Greenland at the time the relies were said to have been discovered. Among them were Ninderman and Noros of the Jeannette party. The Yantic had been to the north looking fo clues of De Long's party under the supposition that survivors might possibly make their way south through Greenland.

[The Yantic's journey to Greenland was in 1883, the year before the discovery of the al-

In Yantic's journey to Greenland was in 1883, the year before the discovery of the alleged Jeannette relies, and she was part of the unfortunate Greely relief expedition of that year. The Yantic went as far north as Littleton Island, not far from which her consort, the Proteus, was crushed in the ice, at the mouth of Smith Sound. Dr. Dall has evidently been incorrectly reported in the above assertion that the Yantic's Greenland trip was in 1884, the year of the alleged discovery of the Jeannette relies, and that her purpose was to hunt for possible Jeannette survivors.]

These sailors united in the statement that some of the younger officers on the slip, the midshipmen or Ensigns, had gotten up a lot of alleged relies and put them on an ice floe hear the ship to fool some of their superior officers. It was simply intended as a Naval Academy prank, a boyish joke, and wholly without seriousness. The floe drifted off, the Yantic's officers did not find the "relica," but, as subsequently appeared, they fell into the hands of Eskimos, and passed thence to the Danish Government, After the Joke miscarried its seriousness became apparent to the perpetrators, and for their own safety and to sevoid probable court martial, they piedged to secrecy all the sailors who knew about the affair. Dr. Dall and Dr. Bassels never learned the hames of these young officers, but they wrote to Nordenskield about it, and Dr. Dall gave a full account of it to Dr. Ringe, they be a full account of it to Dr. Ringe, they were returned from Amsterdam to Denmark, their worthlessness having been proven. Dr. Dall says there never was a concealment of the discovery made by Dr. Hessels and himself. They were constantly thrown with persons interested in the Arctic, and they exploded the mary, brands the Jeannette relie story as an utter impossibility. He says the first report from Europe of the and, which came a little over ten years ago, described two men's bodies as being found side by side, covered with canvas, on an ice floe with a lot of other

the Danes retracted that portion of the discovery, but still claimed to have the other relies.

"I tried in every way in my power," Commodore Melville says, "to have the story sifted. I offered every inducement to secure an opportunity to examine the relies, knowing that I could tell in an instant every article on board the Jeanmette and every inch of wood in her. I pointed out that such relies, or at least a portion of them, should come to America, where they belonged, but I could get no satisfaction in any direction. I was convinced that if any such relies were found in Greenland they were taken there by the Land of man, and not by currents." None of the systematic currents that Nansen illed apon to take him to the pole exists, according to Commodors Melville's experience. As drift expert of De Long's expedition he became more familiar perhaps than any man with according to Commodore Melville's experience. As drift expert of De Long's expedition he became more familiar perhaps than any man with the supposed currents. "On that expedition," he said, "we drifted twenty-two months after entering the ice and went only 1,300 miles. In March of our first winter we came almost to the point where we put in the previous October in sight of Wrangel Land—not thirty miles difference in position in five months. Every mile we went for nearly two years we dredged and got Siberian River mud between sixteen and thirty fathoms. We never found a current in that whole time. We were simply blown along by the prevailing winds. We zigzagged generally loward the northwest and the wind was nearly always from the southeast. Along the edge of the ice we found eighty fathoms of water, and they called it Melville's Hole because I talked so much about it. Everywhere else the water was smallow. No currents could have existed in it. "The great equatorial currents toward the pole run in water four to five thousand fathoms leep, and when they reach shallows they dissipate. None ever enters the Arctic. One of my fluties was to keep the drift charts. We had baff a ship load of books to read, and all the officers had orders from the Captain to note and report all drift information in their reading to me. I had over a thousand notes, running back 100 years, and they simost without exception, abowed the effect of the southeast wind blowling the ice in summer toward the northwest. Everything on our voyage pointed to a circular ice cap around the pole 600 miles in diameter unaffected by tides and practically impassable. Everything which went up from Behring Strait got ground to piece between that ice cap and the floes driven by the southeast wind, and there is no record that anything ever exaped. The western shores of Nova

theast wind, and there is no record that any

tween that ice cap and the floes driven by the southeast wind, and there is no record that anything sever escaped. The western shores of Nova Zembla and Franz Josef land and Spitzbergen are piled high with driftwood from the Siberian rivers, and they are the only places to search for Jeannette or Franz relies."

Capt. E. P. Herendeen, Captain of the Watch at the Smithsonsion Institution, has had over thirty years' experience as an Arctic whaler north of Behring Strait, having wintered half a dozen times at Point Barrow. Among the numerous instances of vessels entering the pack and disappearing which came under his observation he says that in 1876 twelve whalers got caught, and portions of their crews, including one woman, escaped to the coast. The natives said that the next winter one of the ships was sighted with men evidently alive aboard, as the sails were being handled. None of the ships was ever heard of again, Capt. Herendeen says he has taken whales off Point Barrow carrying harpoons with which they had been struck in the Atlantic. All harpoons have the names of the vessels as well as the year on them for purposes of identification. He was in San Francisco when the Jeannette Started, and says the whalers in rendezyous there all told Capt. De Long that he would find an open streak of water from Behring Sea tending to the northwest which led to the pole or to the devil, no one having ever returned to tell which.

NANSEN'S STORY OF THE RELICS.

ences as to Their Drift. Here is Dr. Nansen's own version of the finding of the Jeannette relics and the inferences he drew from them, taken from the paper which he read before the Royal Geographical Society of London Nov. 14, 1892, about seven months before he sailed on the Fram and eight years after the discovery of the alleged relies:

"More remarkable, however, than the drift of the Jeannette itself is the fact that a number of objects belonging to her or her crew were found on an ice floe near Julianchaab, on the southwest coast of Greenland, just three years after she had sunk (June 18, 1884) These objects, lifty-eight in number, were found by some Eskimos, and were afterward collected by the director of the colony of Julianehaab, Mr. Lytzen, who has described them in a paper in the Geographic Telskrift (vol. vili., 1885-86, pp. 49-51), which is issued by the Danish Geographical Society in Copenhagen. Among these objects the following may be mentioned here:

erre:

1. A list of provisions, with the signature of the song, the leader of the Jeannette expedition, in its own handwriting.

22. A written list of the hoats of the Jeannette.

23. A written list of the hoats of the Jeannette.

24. A pair of tronsers made of oiled linen, marked Jouls Soros, which is the name of one of the men sayed from the Jeannette.

Cours Norce, which is the name of one of the men saved from the Jeannette.

"There seems to be some doubt as to the genuineness of these relies, and a well-known American traveller has even magatained that if the articles were found, it would seem more remonable to trace them to the Proteus, which was weeked in Smith Sound, about 1,000 miles north of Julianchaab in July, 1883;. But how a list of the beats of the Jeannette, a list of the boats of the Jeannette, a list of the boats of the Jeannette, a list of the boats of the Jeannette, a list of the shad 'Louis Noros, Ac., were brought on board the Proteus ke unfortunately does not inform us. If the articles had still existed it would have been very easy to identify them, but unfortunately they are now lost. Mr. Lyten sent them to a friend in Copenhagen, who had then for some tline, and sent them to the International Exhibition at Amsterdam. After the close of the latter they were returned to the friend in a wooden rase and were placed in the cockloft in his house. A few years age this man died, and his wife, not knowing what the articles were, allowed them to be destroyed, and I came just two months too late to save them.

"But I cannot see why these relies should not be genuine. What could the natives of Greenland know about the Jeannette and her sad fate? Or can it he supposed that Mr. Lyten, a respectable official of Greenland, should have invented a story like this, and given a minute description of articles never found? Nobady who has read his description can easily believe such a thing, and that there should be any mistake or decel is certainly much more improbable than the drift of a foe from Siberia to Greenland, which is certainly not at all im-

probable, seeing that a great many objects known must have deffted, and constantly do drift, the same way.

"The above mentioned facts seem to speak for themselves, and need no further testimony. We have consequently to deal with the fact that an ice flor, with objects from the Jeannette lying on it, was found near Julianehaab. These objects must have been left on the floe either near the place where the Jeannette sank or somewhere on the route of her crew toward the Lena Belta. It is quite impossible that this floe could have come to the southwest coast of Greenland through Smith Sound, Jones Sound, or Lancaster Sound, as the currents through these sounds run southward along the west side of Baffin Hay and Davis Strait, along the east coasts of Baffin Land and Labrador, toward Newtoundland.

or Lancaster Sound, as the currents through these sounds ran southward along the west side of Baffin Bay and Davis Strait, along the east coasts of Baffin Land and Labrador, toward Newfoundland.

"No lee or objects coming that way reach the southwest coast of Greenland, along which a current runs northward, coming from the least coast (of Greenland) and round Cape Farewell, carrying along all the fice lee and foreign objects which are found on the southern part of the west coast. There can consequently be no doubt that the fice which carried these relies from the Jeannette was borne along by the cast Greenland current.

"The question therefore arises, by what route did it travel all the way from the New Siberian Islands to the east coast of Greenland? The shortest and most natural route would, of course, be across the region to the north of Franz Josef Land, i, c., across the region round the pole; nay, we are obliged to assume this route as the only possible one. There is no probability that the floe should have been able to travel against the before mentioned branch of the Guif Stream running castward into the polar basin through the sound between Novaya Zemiya and Franz Josef Land, and that it should thus have passed westward to the south of the latter, to the south of Spitzbergea and across the branch of the Guif Stream, running northward along its western coast. Even if it were really possible that a floe could overcome all the difficulties of such a complicated route without being meited by the warm Guif Stream, being broken up in the open sea, &c., it could not easily have travelled by the warm Guif Stream, being broken up in the open sea, &c., it could not easily have travelled by the warm Guif Stream, being broken up in the open sea, &c., it could not easily have travelled by the marm of the Austrians on board the Tegethoff required one year and a half to be transported from Novaya Zemiya to Franz Josef Land.

"These relies from the Jeannette thus seem to thrower a handle used by the Eskimo for throwin

A TALK WITH EXPLORER PEARY. He Never Heard of the Hoax Though He Had No Faith in the Belies,

R. E. Peary, C. E., U. S. N., speaking last evening about the alleged Jeannette relies, the authenticity of which was questioned in a despatch in yesterday's SUN, said:

"I have never before heard of any practical loke in connection with the matter, but I have been informed by Chief Engineer Melville that he had made every effort to authtenticate the report, and that he does not believe that the articles found on the coast of Greenland were from the Jesanette. He does not place the

From the Jeshnette. He does not place the slightest credence in it.

"The drift of the Jeanette relics was the principal fact on which Nansen based his theory, but he had other facts besides this, Personally I don't know, but acting on what Chief Engineer Melville has said to me, I have no confidence in the drift of the relics.

"The how start I have never board. The mience in the drift of the relies.

"The heax story I have never heard. The articles found may have been left on the coast by some whaler in Greenland waters."

GEN. GREELY'S VIEWS

The Relics, He Thinks, Might Have Been Those of His Own Party. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17,-Gen. Greely said to-

"With regard to the finding of the so-called Jeannette relics, I can only say that it is my belief, as well as Melville's, that the articles found never belonged to the Jeannette party. Certain articles were certainly found, but a number of facts have subsequently been brought forth which clearly show that the articles found were either thrown out by officers of Danish or American vessels as a joke, or that they were objects discarded by my own expedition. This

objects discarded by my own expedition. This latter supposition is natural, for the north and south drift in this part of the Arctic regions might have brought some of our material down Baffin's Bay the next year, when these articles were found.

"They wanted us to believe that articles which had drifted about on cakes of teo during a period of two years would remain on the surface of the ice. This, as every northern traveller knows, is on its face impossible, for the warmth of the sun's rays causes them to sink into the ice. This combined with the rain, and snow of two Arctic winters would certainly have buried any relics of the ill-fated Jeannette many feet under the surface.

under the surface.

"Those articles, as I said at the time, could have been identified by the use of a live-cent stamp. All those fellows had to do was to send to the survivors, and the list of De Long could have been identified. Commodore Melville, the most prominent of the men of the Jeannette expedition, denies that some of the relies enumerated were in existence. The Governor of Greenland, who reported finding these objects, could not speak English, and his description of the objects, therefore, was not to be relied on."

RANGE WATER BACK BURSTS. The Cold Causes an Exciting Explosion in

Fire and frost worked havoc in the tenement at 1,650 Madison avenue yesterday morning. and incidentally caused a panic among the seven familles otherwise unaffected by the dis-

The cold froze up the water supplies to the

soiler and the water back of the range in Simon Hildesheimer's flat on the third floor. Not nowing this, the Hildesheimers kindled a fire in the range and prepared breakfast. At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Hildesheimer had just sat down to the breakfast and were calling their down the breakfast and were calling their down to the breakfast and were called th water back exploided with a report which startled every one in the house. Some of the least excited ran to the rooms of the Hildesheimer's, while others, intent on their own safety, fied to the street.

Those who sought the source of the excitement discovered a scene of wreckage. The explosion had torn down the boiler and blown the kitchen range to fragments. The two old people had been thrown off their chairs and pelted with bits of broken iron until their logs were a mass of bruises and cuts. The glass in the kitchen windows had been blown to atoms, and a shelf over the range was destroyed. The furniture in the room was scratched and dented. Hot coals were scattered all about the room, and thy dames were springing up wherever they lay.

A few buckets of water extinguished the flames, and while the fire was being attended to by the neighbors Miss Hildesheimer, who was uninjured, attended her parents. She found their injuries to be slight, but they were almost prostrated by the shock and excitement, and are under medical treatment. water back exploded with a report which

GARBAGE BIDS OPENED.

Ten Offers to Dispose of It Otherwise than by Dumping in the Sea.

Bids were opened by Commissioner Waring resterday for the final disposition of garbage in manner other than by dumping it into the ea. Five bids were submitted as follows: Z. T. McGill, Troy, N. Y., \$1.15 a ton; The Merz Universal Extractor Company, 1.788 Broad-Universal Extractor Company, 1,788 Broadway, ninety cents aton; H. L. Fox, 221 West Fifty-seventh street, fifty cents aton; R. Walter Peterson of Philadelphia, \$1.44 a ton; William Kelly, 317 West Fifty-first street, and J. S. M. Giehau, 26 Cortlandt street, \$1.48 a ton. Ali the hidders enclosed certified checks.

It will take some time to examine the hids carefully, and Col. Waring said that he would probably report to the Board of Estimate before awarding the contract. He said that he was not ready to say whether the price named in the lowest bid would lower the present cost of the final disposition of garbage.

Beath of a Baughter of ex-dustice Hogan. Jennie Hogan, 15 years old, the daughter of ex-Police Justice Hogan, died on Friday night from shock and loss of blood following an operation for the removal of tumors of the neck. Dr. O'Brien, assisted by Drs. Farroll and Becker, performed the operation at Miss Hogan's home. Two tumors were removed, but the patient graw so weak that the removal of two others was not attempted. The growths were near the carothal artery, and the bleeding was profuse. Miss Hogan died eight hours after the operation. The funeral was held yesterday from the house, and the floral offerings were divided between the Church of St. Francis Navier and the Villa Maria Convent, where Miss Hogan attended school. O'Brien, assisted by Drs. Farroll and Becker

D.H.KING, JR., PICTURE SALE SEVENTY-NINE PAINTINGS BRING

TOTAL OF \$103,330. Troyon's" Driving Home the Flock" Fetche \$17,250, the Top Price for the First Night of the Auction-Attendance Large and the Bidding Spirited-List of Sales.

The first night's sale of paintings from the collection of Mr. David H. King, Jr., brought out an interested and appreciative assembly of people that filled the main floor and most of the gallery of Chickering Hall last night in spite of the rigor of the weather. It is several years since any collection of paintings offered for sale in this town has attracted anything like the attention that has been given to Mr. King's pictures, which have been on view at the American Art Galleries in Madison square. Attendance at the sale was unrestricted, and the interested public took advantage of the oppor tunity to see how the pictures that they had ad mired on exhibition found purchasers at the auction. Intending buyers were in all parts of the hall, and the auctioneer rarely had to wait long for a bid or between bids. Some of the most persistent bidding came from the gallery.

Seventy-nine paintings, or half of the collection were sold last night and \$103,330 was realized. Among the paintings were a number of notable ones, and one of them, Troyon's "Driving Home the Flock," a thoroughly characteristic and worthy work of its author, brought the highest figure of the night. The first bid on it was \$10,000, and advances were rapid until, at \$17,250, the picture was bought by Julius Ochme

Another notable one was Mauve's "Cattle in the Haarlem Meadow." It is one of a good deal of vigor and spirit, with its threatening sky. and it was applauded, as had been the Troyon as soon as the curtains were drawn back. When

of vigor and spirit, with its threatening say, and it was applauded, as had been the Troyon, as soon as the curtains were drawn back. When a hid was asked for, somebody murmured \$2,000 and a louder voice said \$1,000, but the auctioneer was not willing to make a start at so low a figure. One man thereupon plucked uncourage to offer \$100, but he was laughed at, and in the temborary excitement \$3,000 was bid and cried, and the figures went up readily for a couple of thousand dollars.

Then the bidding was seen to be mainly between two men, and everybody became interested. One of the two advanced the hid by small amounts, finally his \$25 at a time, and the audience seemed to think that he was enjoying seeing his opponent, after momentary pauses, going him better by the same amount.

"Sd.550," said the man of the small advance. "Will you go him once more?" said the auctioneer to the other bidder. "There may be luck in odd numbers."

After the moment's pause came the answer, or the signal equivalent to it, "\$6,075;" and the Mauve went to Mr. S. Untermeyer at the second highest figure of the night's sale.

Between these two pictures, and making with them the last three of the evening, Schreyer's "Chevaux dana la Neigres' was sold after spirited bidding to II. B. Pettes for \$5,100. It is in the best manner of that popular painter, a wintry picture, with action and spirit, and without those melodramatic qualities of his later and more vingarly popular, works.

Two very large and very interesting water colors by De Neuville and Détaille or "Champigny," companion subjects, went at the same figure, \$2,100, to the same bidder. The first bid for each was \$1,000. The Détaille was put up first and the bidding was rather slow there being apparently two bidders principally interested. One was a man in the gallery, whose wife seemed to want the picture; the other was Schaus. When the bids, from moving up by \$100, dropped to \$30, then to \$25 advances, there was some laughter. The painting floally went to Schaus, as did the De Neuv

	Linde. The sales in detail are as follows:	2000
		Price
	No. Subject. Artist. Parchase: 1 The Sculptor, Gay C. W. Clinton 2 FurtationLeloir C. W. Clinton	817
	9 Filtration Lefoir C. W. Canton	4.0
		224
ı	4 Harvest Time Lerolle "Rangolph "	
١	4 Harvest Time Lerolle "Ramiolph"	53
	5 The Dunes at ; Figure 1 on ; Hitchcock C. W. Clinton	
	Egmond on Hitchcock C. W. Clinton	30
	A An Observer Domingo J. V. Burton	82
	7 Via Gart / Pagant N. Whitman	11433
	baidt, Ven PagantN. Whitman	30
	S Le Bateau l'Hermitte, E. Blumenstiel	20
	9 The Totlet Jacquet P. J. Cable	7.5
	10 Les Cur-	
ĺ	yeaux a DaumierS. P. Avery, Jr	1,01
	11 Chasseur. Detaille W. H. Ketchem.	67
	19 Study of A	
	Horse Meissonier L. J. Tewksbury.	130
	13 The Herdsman Van Marcke L. C. Delmonico.	251
	14 A Market in	100
	Asia Pasini B. J. Cable	97
	15 On the Scine, Rico. R. P. Lounsberry, near Poissy Rico.	40
	16 Entrance to CazinF. Blumenthal	72
	the Village 1	75
١	17 Tete Rouge Henner F. Hermann	419
	is Bergere Jacque R. P. Gownsberry	70
۱	in Les Remevards Beraud J. S. Bates	56
	20 Coup de Vent, Knight,	40
	21 Effet de Neige Loir H. Schaur	1.500
i	22 Rue des Trite Thaulow Mrs.C.A. Griscom	85
ì	23 Rue de l'aris Lépine Durand Ruel	220
	or to Percadure, Moret, M. Kauffman	145
	25 Repose Besnard "Randolph "agt.	100
	an Hawking the arms	
	26 Hawthorn Hitchcock. J. G. McCullagh.	32
	27 Festin Cham Isabey G. Thomas	80
	p tre	90
	28 Festin Cham Isabey Dixon	57
	petre	

23. Catching Corot A. Blumenthal ... 2.100 37 Portrait of | Lawrence G. L. Francis 1,600

B4. In the Home Stark. J. S. Bache. 775 rent, No. Nasmyth, ...J. S. Bache 550 38 Countess Hynford... Sw Portrait of Mrs. Tom Raeburn ...Randolph (agt.) 1,600 41. Master Pem Romney ... L. S. Wolff...... 2,050 42. Portrait of Str. George Russel. K. Ewing 475
Baumont. 475 ortingaam Dawson Knoelder 750 Portrait of losiah Wedge Reynolds . John Notman. 1,450 48. Portrait of Lady Smith-Ranney...."Rand'ph" (agt)) 1,200

49. Portrait of Ranney Tooth's Sons 800 Wilson T. J. Blakeslee ... 800 Vincent..... W. Shuburne 650 52. Portrait of Mrs. Ar. Reynolds. Tooth's Sons..... 53 Lor1 Temple Lely ... T. J. Blakeslee. 959
54 Lory Francis Lely ... B. J. Cable ... 1.300
55 Portrait of a Spechey ... T. J. Blakeslee 2.000

350 57 Hardy
57 Baccharte. Greuze. T. J Tewsson. 58 La Jiminez. La Farge. T. J Tewsson. 59 La Ly Mars. Guila-bor. G. L. Francis.
60 Study of a Lawrence. B. J. Cable. Head of the Garage T. J Tewksbury 275 ough.....G. L. Francis..... 1,100 Palace of the , Doge, Ven. Bonington, T. B. Jennings.... 673 62. L'are d'or... Chaplin... B. Kauffman.... 1,900 63. Intérieur l'Hermitte.Mrs. C.A. Griscom 375 Section Committee Mrs. C.A. Oriscom 375
64 A Cavaller Roybet. F. Herrman 625
65 Ploughing in Holland. Maris. A. Pryor. 1,000
66 Lee Fection Offermans. S. Abenheim. 425
67 Rentree 49 Guignard. H. Schaus. 700
68 Percail.

N. 'he va u x Schreyer ...H. B. Hetts 5.100 first ving Tryon.... Julius Ochme.... 17,250 It is hardly fair to say that the fluer paintings are reserved for the second night's saic, because any distinction would be invidious in a gallery so wholly interesting and so intrinsically good as this. But this evening there will be sold the marvellous "Portrait of Isabella of Austria," by the younger Pourbus; the "Mile, Hillsberg," Hoppner's lovely portrait of the beauty and canseuse, that is graceful in action and beautiful in color: Van der Helst's "Burgomaster's Wife" and the Clouet, a remarkable "Portrait of Jeanne d'Albret."

Other features of the sais include some of the finest early English portraits by Lawrence, Rommey, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Leiy that have been reen in public this many a day, for Mr. Total ..

ASSEMBLYMAN ROBBINS'S RESOLU-W.&J.SLOANE TIONS PASSED BY THE SENATE.

JUST ARRIVED.

Oriental Rugs

RARE ASSORTMENT OF RUGS IN SIZES, 4 FT. 6 IN. x 2 FT. 6 IN. TO 7 FT. 6 IN, x 4 FT, 0, WHICH WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK AT PRICES RANGING FROM

\$4.00 to \$13.00.

SIZES FROM 0x12 TO 12x20 AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

King collected pictures, not by names, but by qualities of tone and taste. His Turner, "Riois, on the Banks of the Loire," is a gem in its way, a high-keyed and exquisite dream; his Van Marckes and Mauves are among the best examples of the art of these men that have been seen here. The group of liarbizon paintings are of exceptional interest, true, and intrinsically beautiful, and the Rembrandt, "Portrait of John Asselyn, Painter," is among the strongest, and in color the most beautiful, of portraits extant.

est, and in color the most beautiful, or por-traits extant.

But to go through the collection by items is manifestly impossible where a taste so broad and well balanced has directed its formation. It is, perhaps, enough to say that it is especially strong in those beautiful tonal works of the early English painters and of the butch paint-ers of poetic sentiment. The interest shown in the exhibition of the collection has been mani-lated available we composseur and art student. feeted equally by connoisseur and art student. The event, in short, has been one of a decade in art circles, and the sale last night and night is likely to demonstrate not only the state of the market, but the capabilities of art appreciation in this country. It is, therefore, an event of significance.

MRS. RIVES CHANLER TO MARRY. She Will Become the Princess Troubetzkol, Probably This Evening.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.-The report that Mrs. Améile Rives Chanler would marry night. The ceremony probably will be performed



AMÉLIE RIVES.

at Castle Hill, the house of the bride's father, in Albemarle county to-morrow evening. The Rev. Paul L. Menzel, pastor of St. John's German Latheran Church in this city, will perform the ceremony.

Amélie Rives became celebrated about ten vears ago, when her novel "The Quick or the Dead" appeared in Lippenreat's Magazine. She was then 2d years old. A few months after the novel was published, it was announced that she was engaged to marry John Armstrong Chanler of New York. Son after the wedding in the summer of 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Chanler went to Europe. After passing some time in travelling, Mrs. Chanler settled in Paris to study art under Charles Lasar. Her solourn in Paris lasted two years.

Upon her return to this country rumors of domestic trouble became current, and in October, 1895, she obtained a divorce on the ground of incompatibility of temperament.

Mrs. Rives Chanler was known ten years ago as the Pocket Venus. In 1888 the Lipoch described her thus: "She is diminutive in stature and sylchlike in form, with bright, straw-colored hair, which she ties in a Psyche knot; soft voiet eyes, under sweeping coal black lashes, and a verifiable Cupit bow of a month. She is a native of Richmond, Va. Col. Aifred L. Rives is her father, and William Cabell Rives was her grandfather. Mr. Chanler is a sen of the late John Winthron Chanler, one time Congressiman from New York. His mother was a member of the Astor family.

TAMSEN DROPS TWO KEEPERS

Woman Prisoner Seriously Hurt. When it was discovered by Warden Roe of Ludlow street jail that on New Year's eve whiskey had been surreptitiously brought into the jail, an investigation was begun which lasted a month.

Some of the keepers were accused of receiv-Some of the keepers were accused of receiving money from the personers and procuring the whiskey, and every prisoner and official in the fail was questioned. The result of the investigation is that the resignations of two keepers were demanded, received, and accepted, and last night Warden Roe informed them that their services were no honger required. The keepers in question are Joseph Bennett and Michael J. Roche, both of whom were appointed shortly after the Killoran-Allen-Russell escape in July last.

Warden Roe said that both men were good keepers, and that, while he did not like to believe them guilty of the offence as charged, yet there was a variance in their testimony.

Keeper Bennett is in further trouble. Ten days ago Jennie Williams, accused of sending obscene literature to herself through the mails, was brought to the jail.

She is about to become a mother, and she seemed to be in perfect health until Thursday morning when her condition became so serious that she is constantly watched by two women who help in the jail. There is no matron.

It is said in the prison that on Wednesday last Keeper Bennett while in the up-stairs corridor threw a heavy hammer to some one, whether keeper or prisoner cannot be learned. The other person failed to catch the hammer, which glanced off and struck Mrs. Williams, thus causing her injuries.

Warden Roe when seen last night said that ing money from the prisoners and procuring

glanced off and struck Mrs. Williams, thus causing her injuries.

Warden Roe when seen last night said that officially he knew nothing of the occurrence. He admitted, however, that he was told of it early yesterday morning.

"All the people who sow the occurrence," said the Warden, "refrained from mentioning it to me because I believe they thought it, as I do, purely accidental: that is to say, without criminal intent, and pitied both the keeper and Mrs. Williams."

Mrs. Williams."

Dr. Cherurg, the prison physician, said that the woman's condition was due to injuries, and that he feared she would not recover. Keeper leanest told a reporter that he knew nothing wisalever of the alfair. "No such thing happened." he said, "and you are the first one to tell me of it."

PASSESSEE STATE

ThinneyBros

THE AMERICAN TORANCE CONTRAY SHITLINGS

ette. THE ONLY GENUINE

on the package and on each elgarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

ments of name, package or cigar-

Burglars cannot open HERRING'S Dynamite Proof Do not be deceived by infringe-AFES SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

Two new ones have been purchased by the sufferers of the late robbery.

ALLEGED COAL COMBINE.

They Request the Attorney-General to Ascertain Whether Such a Combination Exists—The Pavey School Bill May Pass. ALBANY, Feb. 17.- The entire session of the Senate to-night was spent in a discussion based upon the alleged purpose of the Republicans to investigate and destroy an alleged combination for forcing up the price of coal.

The movement is regarded as a piece of buncome on the part of the Republicans, and their final action in defeating the Cantor and Wray resolutions and passing the concurrent resolutions introduced by Assemblyman Robbins is taken as an indication that there is nothing in the proposition beyond a play to the galleries. The three resolutions were taken up by the Senate at once. That of Mr. Cantor, which was the first to be introduced in either House, called upon the Attorney-General for an opinion as to whether he could proceed against the alleged combination under existing laws, and, if not, what further legislation was needed. The Wray resolution provided for a special committee of investigation. The Robbins or joint resolutions which were adopted ask the Attorpey-General to make the investigation. They are as follows:

Warrens, It has been publicly alleged and is a matter of public notoriety that certain corporations transacting business in this State as common carriers have made or agreed upon a combination for the pur-pose of advancing the cost for the transportation of roal, and thereby increasing the price thereof to the

onsumers; and Whereus, Such a combination is against public pol ley and detrimental to the interests of the people and is forbidden by the laws of this State, and con-attutes a wilful abuse of the powers and franchises granted to said corporation.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Attorney eneral be and is hereby requested to examine and investigate the aforesaid charges and ascertain whether such unlawful combination or conspiracy ex-ists or fe about to be formed: to summon and examine witnesses, require the production of books and papers, and to conduct said investigation in any part of the State which may be most convenient for that purpose, and to institute such actions and proceedings against corporations or individuals as the fact developed on said investigation may justify; also to transmit to the Levislature a copy of the proceedings had and evidence taken before him as aforesaid.

**Resourced, Further, that if, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, additional legislation is necessary to causile him properly to conduct said investigation and compet the attendance of witnesses and the production and discovery of books and papers, or to defray the expenses incident, thereto, then and in that case he be requested to forthwith report that fact to the Legislature, together with a statement of the nature and character of the legislation required for any and all purposes aforesaid.

Senator Grady, After the Canter resolution ine witnesses, require the production of books and

ture and character of the legislation required for any and all purposes Roresald.

Senator Grady, after the Cantor resolution had been beaten by a party vote, tried to have the Robbins resolutions made effective by amending them so as to request the Attorney-General to prepare a bill which would cover such combinations. This was also beaten by a party vote. On the final vote on the Robbins resolutions the Democrats voted with the Republicans on the ground that any action would be better than none.

The special order of the evening in the Assembly was the resolution of Mr. Butts, offered one week ago, urging Congress to build up its navy and form closer alliances with Mexico and Central and South America and to purchase Cuba. When the special order was calied Mr. Butts moved to lay it aside because of the absence of Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader.

The Hill bill, providing for holding two terms of civil courts at the same time in one county,

sence of Mr. O'Grady, the Republican leader.

The Hill bill, providing for holding two terms of civil courts at the same time in one county, was lost on final passage. A motion to reconsider the vote and lay the motion upon the table was carried.

There is an excellent prospect that the Pavey bill, and not the Page or Strauss bill, remodelling the school system of New York city, will be passed. The Pavey bill, which is endorsed by the City Club, abolishes the School Trustees, while the Page bill retains them. The latter is understood to have the support of Edward Lauteriach, but it is not a party measure, and the Pavey bill will be found to have more friends than anybody expected a few days ago.

A viscorous light will be made for it, whatever the ultimate result may be. Mrs. Lorllard Spencer of New York, who is the gaest of Mrs. Morton, is actively urging the passage of the Pavey hill. Both ladies were in attendance at the session of the Senate toolight, and after the adjournment many of the Senators talked with Mrs. Spencer said that she was not here as the representative of the public education society of which she is a member, but as an individual. For that reason she declined to express her views at any length. A hearing on the two bills will be given this week.

Bills passed in the Assembly:

Mr. Stewart's, stablishing an allittonal and civil publish district and district court in New York city

Mr. Stewart's establishing an additional and civil uddend district and district court in New York city or the portion of Westelester county regently an a the portion of washes.

And

Mr. Butts's, enabling the Commissioner of Street

Mr. Butts's, enabling the Twenty third and Twenty fourth

Mr. Stanchfield offered a resolution approving Mr. Standament obsered a resolution appearing
of the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Sulzer increasing the pay of letter carriers.
The resolution was adopted. Mr. Standaleli
saving that the failure of objections to its consideration by members was due to the recent
harmony dinner.
Bills introduced in the Senate:

Senator Ford—The Excise bill of the New York City hamber of Commerce and Excise Reform Associa-on. tion.
Senator Mally-Compelling railroads to issue mileare books at two cents a mile.
Senator McNuity-diving loards of Education power to subject a wind session trials of teachers.
Senator Foley-Providing that questions of titles to
public office in New York city may be sinced upon
the calculars of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court any day when the Court sits, and prosibling for a hearing upon the day in question.

THE INSURANCE BILL SIGNED. Licenses of Prussian Companies to Do Business in This State Will Now Be Revoked.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.-Gov. Morton to-day signed the Husted bill requiring the State Superintendent of Insurance to refuse to issue licenses to insurance companies of foreign countries to transact business in this State whose countries have shut out New York State companies from doing business therein, and also to revoke the licenses of companies of such countries already doing business in this State, The bill was introduced at the instance of the three largest American life Insurance companies, whose principal offices are in New York city, as a retaliatory measure against the Prusstan Government, which, by its stringent rules, made it practically impossible for the New Equitable withdrew, which was followed by

Our Greatcoats,Storm defiers,

get Stylish.

\$15 00 15 \$3500.

George G. Dengamen,
Braadway, Cor. 26 784.

Borses, Carringes, &c.

FARM WAGONS, "The "Old Reliable" Stude-oaker farm wagon is now carried in stock here in New fork; all sizes, while threa a specialty. Harness of our win make. Hunkets and hose coulding. STUDJBAKER RHOS, 200 Canal St.

the expulsion of the New York Life and the

Mutual Life Insurance companies under decrees of the Minister of Interior of Prussia. Steps were taken at Washington to afford the panies, through the offices of the American Minister at Berlin. These having proven ineffectual, the question was relegated to the reveral States, and New York State is the first to put the stamp of disapproval upon the action of the Prussian Government. State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, under the provisions of the law signed to-day, is compelled to visions of the law signed to-day, is compelled to revoke the licenses to do business in this State of the Prussian National and Aachen Munich Fire companies of Prussia and to refuse the application of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company for permission to do business in this State, which application has been pending for some weeks.

In signing the bill Gov, Morton filed a memorandum, in which he says:

State, which application has been pending for some weeks.

In signing the bill Gov, Morton filed a memorandum, in which he says:

"The immediate occasion of the passage of this bill is said to be the difficulties or obstructions encountered by several New York life insurance companies in transacting their business in a certain foreign country; and it is alleged and not denied that these companies had compiled or offered to comply with the demands made upon them; but that, notwithstanding this compliance, they were arbitrarily excluded and prohibited from transacting business in that country. They had been for several years engaged in business there, and it is not claimed that they had failed to comply with any of the requirements incosed upon them by the Government of that country. Their exclusion, under the chromasinness, seems to justify some action by the Legislature, and this bill was prepared for the purpose of providing means to enable the insurance department to properly notect our home corporations by requiring the superintendent to exclude foreign cornorations from the privilege of transacting business here, when the like privilege is denied to our companies desiring to transact lonsiness in a foreign country. While retailatory legislation is not usually to be commended. It should be enacted for purposes of Seci-defence and the protection of our business in this State whenever it appears that any other State or country is unwilling to accord to our citizens reasonable reciprocal privileges within its dominions. It seems only reasonable that foreign corporations should not be permitted to do business here when the Government under which they are organized denses to our corporations. It seems only reasonable that foreign corporations should not be permitted to do husiness here when the Government under which they are organized denses to our corporations. It seems only reasonable that foreign corporations should not be permitted to do husiness here when the Government under which they are organized denses

THE PATRIARCH BALL.

Its Decorations More Elaborate than Those of Its Predecessors.

The last Patriarch ball of the season was given never before were the decorations for the ball so extensive and so beautiful. The banquet hall on the second floor was used as usual, as facing on Twenty-seventh street was used as reception and afterward as lounging rooms. The somewhat old-fashioned and stingy-looking reception rooms assumed a totally new appearreception rooms assumed a totally new appearance as a result of the masses of flowers that were scattered about them. Long strings of green vines were festioned about, in strong contrast with the deep crimson of the carpet, the walls, and the other handings. These, again, were in strong contrast with bunches of yellow jonguils, which were in harmony with the glit chairs in the rooms. The corners were filled with evergreen boughs.

The corridor was also decorated with greens and palms. But it was in the palitroom that the

deputy elerk of the New York city Court of Special Sociales.

Tills introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Storm—Making the Chief of the New York Fire Beginstiment a trustee of the "New York Fire Beginstiment a trustee of the Sinking Bund in New York city to furnish and equip the underlying the Commissioners of the Sinking Bund in New York city to furnish and equip the underlying the Commissioners of the Sinking Bund in New York city to furnish and equip the underlying the Commissioners of the Sinking Bund in New York City Str. Laborator Fording Park Bund in the Str. City than of those is whom they are employed. Or Scity Bund of Counties and Herbalt Str. City Bund in the Counties of the Stark Bund in the Bund in the Stark Bund in the Stark Bund in the Stark Bund in the Bund in the Stark Bun arriving before 11 o'clock, and there was the customary number of guests from Hoston. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, those from the latter place including some members of the diplomatic corps.

The early part of the evening was spent in dancing in preparation for the really serious part of the night, the terrapin and duck, for which the Patriarch's have become famous. Supper was served at 12 45 o clock in the main restaurant, facing on Firth avenue, at small tables. After supper the cotilion was danced, Eisha Dyer, Jr., leading. Two orchestras furnished continuous music throughout the evening.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINED.

More Resignations to Follow Platt's Gruber Musters 2 Votes New Club House.

The resignation of Thomas C. Platt from the many more members who object to the factional administration of the club. In fact, a few resignations were written out many weeks ago and are now in the hands of a gentleman who purposed putting them all in in a bunch. The Campaign Committee of the club is controlled by the Union League element. It has been in the habit of preparing anti-l'lattresolations for presentation at club meetings and notifying only anti-l'latt members to be present to vote on them. Abe Gruber trued to get the by-laws changed so that ample notice in writing of all resolutions to be offered by the Campaign Committee must be sent to every member of the club in advance of the meeting at which they were to be presented. He offered such an amendmentat the last meeting of the club, and it came up for action last night, and was voted down after a rather spirited debate, participated in by Mr. Gruber and Alderman W. M. K. Ofcott for it, and John Sahne Smith, John Proctor Clarke, Robert N. Kenyon, and Adelbert H. Steele in quessition. The opponents of the resolution said its effect would be to gag the club and prevent discussion and just criticism of the action of the State and county committees. Mr. Gruber and Alderfoan Ofcott, on the contrary, agreed that it would promote discussion and take the voice of the club out of the month of a cluque. They made but one convert to their side, and the voice on the adoption of the amendment was 3 to 5%. paign Committee of the club is controlled by the

of the club out of the month of a cinque. They made but one convert to their side, and the voic on the adoption of the amendment was 3 to 52. Now Gruber will resign.

On the built for new members Clarence W. Bowen and Sinciair T. Hunting, both organization Republicans, were not voted on, as their candidacy had been withdrawn and their names were scratched onto all the builts' distributed. Among the members elected was Charles Stewart Smith. Licut-tow, Saxton was elected for non-resident membership.

On metion of A. H. Steele a committee of three was appointed to President Hiss "to secure plans for the erection of a new club noise which shall be large enough for a bome for the Republican party of the United States." Henry I. Einstein has seen also of Chairman of the Club's Executive Committee.

Among the residuations which have been ready for presentation of the County Committee and Frank H. Pintt, son of the ex-Senator. Thomas C. Pintt and ex-Postmister Van Cut acted independently, and sent in their resignations before the others were ready for presentation before the others were ready for presentations.

O'Brien Won't Buck Against the Big Four.

cutation.

Edward C. O'Brien, Postl. Commissioner, sand hast might at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that he must not longer be considered a candidate for must not longer be considered a candidate for delegate at large to the dispublican National Convention at St. Lon in equipment of Mr. Lantertsach. Mr. O'Brich said that his friends had started him in the race purely from personal notives, and while he approchated their kind-ness he was not in timed to regard their discre-tion so highly. Commo solver D'Brich, however, may be a delegate to the National Convention from the Thirteenth's engrees district. In fact, it is known that he has had a talk with Mr. Platt on this subject.

MAYOR STRONG SAID DAMN

HE ALSO ROASTS THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MEDDLING.

The Mayor at the Board of Trade Dinner in Yonkers files Ills Views on Greater New York and Other Things-Applause and Some Blases for His Sentiments, Mayor Strong went up to Yonkers last night to tell the members of the local Board of Trade how a great municipality should be run, and to give the citizens of the Hudson River town a few of his ideas on the Greater New York question. Applause was vouchsafed when the Mayor told how he had snatched the metropolis from the "keen teeth of the Tiger's fierce jaws," but when, in a burst of en-Greater New York scheme, groans and hisses made it apparent to the speaker that while Greater New York suited Yonkers people very well from a distance they had no use for it at

The last time Mayor Strong was in Yonkers he umpired a baseball game. Then the citizens said "damn," because the Mayor was a very bad umpire. Last night the Mayor said "damn" and the Board of Trade applauded him to the celo.

The occasion was the first annual dinner of

the Yonkers Board of Trade in the ballroom of the house of the local lawn tennis club, Mayor Strong was down to respond to the toast "The City of New York," The Mayor said:
"We have in New York both a Board of Trade and a Chamber of Commerce, and each has a hand in our local Government. I am inclined to think, however, that the Board of Trade does more toward securing good government in New York than the Chamber. The latter tries to do too much. It tries to run legislation, to settle Venezuelan questions, and interests itself as much in trying to arrange the aflairs of Paris, Berlin, and other foreign clies as it does with New York. So, on the whole, I believe the Board of Trade is a better friend to the city."

The Mayor then told of the differences of ordinion regarding his government of New York held by the different political organizations. He knew all about this, he said, because there were about twenty-seven of these organizations in the city, and each one sent a delegation in its turn to see him and to kick about something. He was in the habit of receiving about three of these delegations each afternoon, he said.
"On Saturday though," he said, "I shut them off and go away by myself and have a little fun.

The Mayor didn't explain what kind of fun he the house of the local lawn tennis club, Mayor

un."
The Mayor didn't explain what kind of fun be The Mayor didn't explain what kind of fun he has on Saturday afternoons.

The drivers cheered when the Mayor told of his experiences with his critics, and they laughed when he told how a local politician had informed him that it was the "damndest kind of hard work to get a job in any of the departments under him nowadays. Speaking of Greater New York, the Mayor said:

"We don't care much about getting Staten Island, and we care even less about Flushing; in fact, we don't want Greater New York at all unless the people of Brooklyn and the nearly cities can all have an equal say in the matter before consolidation and in the government of the greater city afterward. There is only one way to do this thing, and that is to appoint citizens from each city to draft a charter, free from politics, so that the people will know what they are doing when they vote for or against Greater New York."

Lieut.-Gov, Saxton spoke on "The State of

when they vote for or against Greater New York.

Lieut.-Gov, Saxton spoke on "The State of New York." He said in part: "I am heartily in favor of consolidating all the territory around and about Manhattan Island into one big city, but Ithink the thing should be done with the greatest care and caution.

"I do not think the scheme should be made the football of party and factional polities. What we want is a better and nobler New York, and that is what we are getting under the present administration. The placing in power of the present administration satisfies me that there are more good men than bad men, more virtue that vice in New York.

Other speakers were President E. K. Martin, W. G. McAdoo, Jr., Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers, F. W. Holis, Charles Philip Easton, William F. Cochrane, Col. W. L. Heermance, and David M. Thompson.

STRONG HANGS ON TO HIS \$500.

Says the Berliner Group of Affidavits Are Unworthy of Consideration, Mayor Strong said yesterday that he had made up his mind not to pay any attention to the affidavits of Germain, Berliner, and Wandress, sent to him in response to his offer of \$500 prizes to any person who could prove to his satisfaction that his appointees had promised appointment that his appointees had promised appointment to office as reward for political service. The affedient affected Mayor's Secretary Hedges and ex-Commissioner Brookfield. In explanation of his determination the Mayor said:

"I regard the three affidivits submitted against Mr. Hedges and Mr. Brookfield as unworthy of consideration. If proper and substantial evidence is submitted I will take action, and if it amounts to proof I will pay the reward loffered. My first offer holds good, but new and better evidence must be submitted."

PROTECTING A MISSIONARY.

Mr. Terrell Secures a Safe Conduct for the Rev. Mr. Knapp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. Mr. Terrell, United States Minister at Constantinople, to-day cabled to Secretary Oincy that he had secured a sus-pension of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr.

pension of the proceedings against the Rev. Mr.
Knapp, the American missionary at Bitlis, who
is charged by the Turkish Government with
being concerned in the alleged Armenian insurrectionary movement.

Mr. Terreli also says that he has secured safe
conduct for Mr. Knapp when the mountains
can be crossed to Constantinople, and an agreement that Mr. Terreli shall examine the case of
the missionary. Mr. Knapp will bring with him
to Constantinople three women and five children.

Iren.
LONDON, Feb. 17. Mr. George N. Curzon,
Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
and in the House of Commons to-day that the
Government had no knowledge that Russia had
Government had no knowledge that Russia had teveriment her he knowledge that Russia had been invited to occupy and police the Turkish territory of Asia Minor. Such an act on the part of Russia without the assent of the pow-ers, he said, would be a violation of the existing treaties.

A LETTER FROM GLADSTONE.

He Has Always Belleved France and Eng

land Could Insure the Peace of Europe, Paris, Feb. 17. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Figure, in which he recalls the cirletter to the Figure, in which he recalls the cur-cumstance that forty years ago be declared in the House of Commons that France and Eng-land contemplated relations beyond those of ordinary friendship, and that their cordial union assured the peace of Europe. He has never altered the opinion he then expressed, he writes, but his retirement from helbic life pre-vents his turther declaring England's policy.

Does Russin Want Cores !

Lospos, Feb. 17 .- A despatch from Shanghai to a news agency says that the action of Russia in Corea points to the establishment of a Russian protectorate over that country.

Hearing on the Bootblacks' Bill.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on a cell passed by the Legislature giving power to the Board of Aldermen to grant permits to bootbiacks to keep and maintain stands within
the stoop lines of premises the owners of which
consent. The Abbernen have always granted
such permits and it was not until the present
Poince Soard rame in that their right todoso
was disputed. Then it was discovered that they
had no right, and Abbernan Hail drafted the
present bill.
Mr. Hail, President Jeroloman, and others
spoke in favor of it, Representatives of the
Retail troovers' Association opposed it on the
ground that it would open the way for oyster
and merchandise stands. Several petitions in
favor of it were received from business med,
The Mayor says that he will probably approve
the bill.

DISTRESSING DISEASES SKIN Instantly Relieved and Speedily